

## REGULATIONS FOR TRADING WITH ENEMY

NEW ACT PUT INTO EFFECT AS WAR MOVE BY PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Authority for Enforcement Is Delegated to Several Government Departments and to the War Trade Board.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—President Wilson Monday issued the regulations for the trading with the enemy act. They constitute the most far-reaching control of every phase of intercourse between the United States and the rest of the world. They give legal force to every move of the United States in casting about Germany an economic barrier which will compel her into submission.

Not only do the new regulations provide for cutting off trade between the United States and Germany, but they do the following:

Cut off trade with Germany's allies.

Cut off trade with those who do trade with either Germany or her allies.

Provide custodians for all enemy property in the United States.

Special Licenses To Be Required.

Require special licenses for trade or intercourse with any enemy or ally of an enemy within the United States.

Authorize the secretary of the treasury to investigate and supervise all foreign exchange and prevent its working to the advantage to the enemy.

Empower the secretary of the treasury to stop the taking from or into the United States of any communication other than by mail, telegraph, cable or wireless.

Officially create a censorship board, consisting of representatives of the secretaries of war and of the navy, postmaster general, war trade board and committee on public information to censor mail, cable, radio and other means of communication.

Authorize the Federal Trade Commission to keep secret any patents that may be developed for the interest of the United States and to provide for working in the United States under patents held by enemies or allies of the enemy.

Right to Censor Foreign Papers.

Give to the postmaster general the authority to censor foreign language publications.

Charge the secretary of state with control over the entry into and egress from the United States of enemies or allies of the enemy.

Authorize the secretary of commerce to hear appeals from refusals of custom officers to grant clearance papers to vessels.

Charge the attorney general with the enforcement of the criminal sections of the trading with the enemy act.

Empower the President to regulate imports as well as exports.

It is in the definition of "enemy" and "ally of enemy" that the regulations will be of importance to every citizen of the United States. In an official statement accompanying the regulations, this is said of the definitions:

"It is highly important that every citizen of the United States should promptly familiarize himself with these definitions, for his own protection and for the loyal support of the government in its efforts to wage the war to a successful conclusion."

Enemy Defined in Full Detail.

These are the definitions:

"Any person, of no matter what nationality, who resides within the territory of the German empire, or the territory of any of its allies, or the territory occupied by any of their military forces, is expressly made an 'enemy' or an 'ally of the enemy.'"

Thus those American citizens who have remained within these territories

U. S. Jury Indicts Liquor Runners.

Pueblo.—A number of indictments were returned by the federal grand jury which has been in session here for more than a week past. Included in the number were several based on charges of violation of the Reed amendment prohibiting the shipment of liquor into a state where its sale is not allowed, one against Enos P. Schell of Denver for alleged embezzlement at the Denver mint, and one against Walter Lang, a Ute Indian, upon a charge of stealing a government check by forging his thumbmark.

Germany's Wheat Yield Below Normal.

London.—The press association, from a reliable source, publishes an economic review of the condition of the central powers, in the course of which it says that as a result of a special investigation ordered by the German chancellor of the 1917 harvest it is estimated that the yield will be 40 per cent lower than in normal years for wheat and 45 per cent lower for rye, oats and barley. The total harvest of wheat and rye amounts to

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les are nevertheless enemies for the purpose of these regulations.

"Any person, no matter where residing or of what nationality, who is doing business within these territories is made an enemy or an ally of an enemy. This, of course, applies with special force to the border neutrals, and it is this definition that will give great force to the embargo."

"Any person who there is reasonable or its allies is an enemy or an ally of an enemy, no matter where located."

Not only is it made unlawful to trade with the persons and firms defined above, but it is unlawful to trade with:

"Any person who there is reasonable cause to believe is acting for or on account of, for the benefit of an enemy or an ally of the enemy, whoever and wherever they may be."

It is pointed out in the President's order that in dealing with subjects of Germany who are residents of the United States it must be remembered that their nationality does not prevent ordinary commercial intercourse with them. The test of their "enmity" in this law is whether they are trading with or for the benefit of the fatherland. It is pointed out that they may be interned under other provisions of law.

President Defines Trading Minutely.

"Trading" is defined minutely as:

(A) To pay, satisfy, compromise, or give security for the payment or satisfaction of any debt or obligation.

(B) To draw, accept, pay, present for acceptance or payment, or indorse any negotiable instrument or chose in action.

(C) To enter into, carry on, complete, or perform any contract, agreement or obligation.

(D) To buy, sell, loan, or extend credit, trade in, deal with, exchange, transmit, transfer, assign or otherwise dispose of or receive any form of property.

(E) To have any form of business or commercial communication or intercourse with.

To enforce and administer all of these provisions the President creates the War Trade Board. This board for good and sufficient reasons may license the trading prohibited generally.

It thus will have absolute control of practically every phase of world trade in which Germany or her agents enter or may try to enter.

The War Trade Board is the same in personnel as the Exports Administration Board heretofore operating. Vance McCormick is chairman and represents the secretary of state; the secretary of the treasury has not appointed his representative; Dr. Alonso E. Taylor represents the Department of Agriculture; Thomas D. Jones represents the secretary of commerce; Beaver White the food administration; and Frank C. Munson the shipping board.

Town Burns; 1,000 Sheep Poisoned.

Fairplay, Colo.—Five hundred of a flock of 5,000 sheep belonging to Harold Chambers of Hartsville were dead in the pens Saturday morning when the herders entered to care for them. During the day about 500 more died, and the evidence is that the animals were poisoned. Saturday night, after working all day, the flock masters believed they had overcome the epidemic and will be able to save the others. Mr. Chambers believes that the sheep were poisoned. This is the third loss of the last two weeks, and has caused considerable uneasiness. Friday night Alma, a small mining town near here, was almost destroyed by fire. Two weeks ago the haystacks at a ranch near this city were burned by fire from a cigarette, and the owner believes the fire was started with intent to destroy his hay and farm buildings. These three losses are blamed upon a coterie of I. W. W. here, especially as the owner of the farm property believes he has traced the destruction of his hay to one of them.

Ireland May Be Chosen Cardinal.

Rome.—Another American cardinal—possibly Archbishop Ireland—may be chosen at a consistory which the Agenzia Volta unofficially announces will probably be held late in November or in December.

7,500,000 tons, compared to 13,000,000 tons in 1913.

President Wilson Issues Proclamation.

Washington.—The administration appealed to America in a presidential proclamation to make the second Liberty loan even a greater success than the first, which was oversubscribed more than 50 per cent. The president's proclamation set aside Wednesday, October 24th, as Liberty day, and asks that patriotic celebrations be held everywhere in the interest of the loan. A half-holiday is to be granted to all employees of the federal government.

Will Feed Wheat to Livestock.

Oklahoma City.—Half a million bushels of wheat will be fed to livestock in Oklahoma this fall, it is indicated by reports received by the State Council of Defense from twenty three Western counties. In most of the counties an increased acreage of wheat planted is indicated, but no hope is held out that planting will be further stimulated by an increase of a few cents a bushel possible under new marketing arrangements.

Highways in Connecticut.

The construction of concrete highways is going on in 22 cities and towns in Connecticut, and when these contracts have been completed there will be about 70 miles of concrete surfaced payment in that state. The highways are 18 feet wide and cost \$15,000 a mile.

Good Roads Indispensable.

The time has come when we must consider the roads an asset, indispensable to the well-being of the farmer and his family. This being true, it is not every man's duty to do all he can to keep the roads in good condition?

Good Roads.

More than \$300,000,000 was spent on highway construction and maintenance in the United States in 1916. Of this amount 16 Southern states spent approximately \$32,000,000.

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## GOOD ROADS

PIKE'S PEAK HIGHWAY OPEN

Alignment Definitely Completed From Atlantic to Pacific—Last Link Has Been Forged.

The Pike's peak ocean to ocean highway has definitely completed an independent alignment from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, says the New York Tribune. The last link in the chain was forged at San Francisco on July 30, when the national officers, in conference with representatives of various California routes, selected the Feather-River-Sacramento Causeway route and established the Pacific coast terminus at Oakland and San Francisco.

With terminal on the Atlantic seaboard both at New York city and Philadelphia, the first prong passes through Newark and Morristown, N. J.; Easton and Allentown, Pa., joining with the Philadelphia prong at Reading, Pa., thence continuing westward along the William Penn highway through Harrisburg, Tyrone, Altoona, to Pittsburgh; crossing Ohio through Steubenville, Coshocton, Newark, Columbus, Springfield and Dayton; Indiana through Richmond, Indianapolis, Rockville; Illinois through Decatur, Springfield, Jacksonville, Griggsville; Missouri through Hannibal, Macon, Chillicothe, St. Joseph; Kansas through Hiawatha, Belleville, Norton, Colby, Goodland; Colorado through Burlington, Limon, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Hartzel, Buena Vista, Leadville, Glenwood Springs, Rifle, Meeker; Utah through Vernal, Duchesne, Hiber City, Park City, Salt Lake City, Ogden, Brigham, Lucin; Nevada via the Overland trail through Elko, Winnemucca, Lovelock, Reno, and California through Portola, Quincy, Oroville, Marysville, Sacramento, Davis, Benicia, Martinez, Berkeley, Oakland and San Francisco.

The completion of the western extension of the highway followed an official inspection of the trip made by President G. F. Adams, in accordance with the decision of the midsummer meeting held on top of Pike's peak, July 10-11, following a sociability tour from Chillicothe and St. Joseph. The reports made on the inspection trip indicate that less than 10 per cent of the 1,000 miles between Colorado Springs and San Francisco is in poor condition. The road follows streams, is through

inhabited territory with less desert or desolate country to cross than any other transcontinental route, and traverses some of the most wonderful scenic sections of the United States. Visits were made at each town en route, to create new enthusiasm for the route, confer regarding highway development and arrange for a more complete marking system. The average running time was 19 miles per hour.

An emphatic campaign is now being conducted to complete the marking of the Pike's Peak trail from coast to coast. The national specifications require red and white bands, each 10 inches in width, at cross-roads, forks, and frequent intervals between, these to be painted on telephone poles, fence posts, trees or rocks. In addition, a striking marker design in red and white has been adopted, and 1,500 enameled steel signs, 14 by 20 inches in size, are to be placed on individual posts at intervals of not more than five miles between New York and San Francisco.

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## RED CROSS HEADS ON WESTERN TOUR

Plan to Visit Cities in Which Division Headquarters Are Located.

RENDER ACCOUNT TO PEOPLE

War Council Proposes to Let Public Know How \$100,000,000 Fund for Relief Work Is Being Utilized.

Washington.—At the request of the Red Cross war council, Henry P. Davison, chairman of the council, and Harry D. Gibson, general manager of the American Red Cross, have undertaken a tour through the West, in the course of which they will visit points at which division managers of the Red Cross have been stationed. The purpose of the trip is to meet with representatives of Red Cross chapters, also with those who have contributed to Red Cross funds and with the public generally. It is also the purpose of the war council to render an account of its stewardship, to interest the people in the work of the Red Cross and to let the public know just how the \$100,000,000 war fund is being utilized.

Beginning at St. Louis October 22, the schedule for the trip called for large meetings to be held successively at Denver, San Francisco, Seattle, Minneapolis, Chicago and Cleveland.

Purpose of the Trip.

In announcing the purpose of the trip, Mr. Davison authorized the following statement:

"With the division of the United States into thirteen districts, each headed by a successful business man serving this country through the Red Cross during the war, the Red Cross organization in this country is now complete. Also special Red Cross missions, made up of competent and sympathetic American citizens have now arrived and are at work on behalf of the American Red Cross in France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Roumania and Serbia.

"Collections to the war fund of the Red Cross up to October 1 amounted to \$44,424,232.90, of which \$6,299,599.57 has been refunded to chapters to provide for their own Red Cross activities. Up to that time the war council had appropriated from the war fund \$25,000,870.41. The Red Cross membership has just become more than four million. Included in that membership are hundreds of thousands of American women who are knitting, making surgical dressings and comfort kits. The Red Cross war council is seeking to render an account of its stewardship to the American people in the most effective manner possible. It is giving frequent announcements of its activities and every fact concerning the work of the Red Cross is available to everybody. We now wish to go a step farther and give a detailed account of our stewardship, as well as to advise with Red Cross workers and supporters throughout the country as to Red Cross policy and methods. We have felt that this could best be done by appearing face to face before audiences of representative citizens, telling the Red Cross story, answering questions, and ourselves gaining a more complete knowledge of public sentiment.

Would Inform Public.

"We are extremely anxious that the people at large should be fully informed to the methods and policies adopted in handling the great fund with which the Red Cross war council has been intrusted and also that all policies and activities of the Red Cross should be in accord with a fully informed public sentiment. The purpose of this trip is not to solicit subscriptions or to take collections, although we expect to give to the American people the latest advice we have received as to conditions in France, Russia, Roumania, Italy and Serbia.

"Our reports indicate that the American Red Cross has an opportunity to lend a helping hand and to carry a practical message of cheer to suffering humanity such as no philanthropic undertaking in the history of the world has ever had before."

Accompanying Mr. Davison and Mr. Gibson on this trip is Rev. Robert Davis of Englewood, N. J., who has just returned from France, having gone to Paris with the American Red Cross commission in May.

Women Rule Hospitals Now.

In the days before 1914 women were rare in military hospitals. Today, except for the doctors and the patients, the military hospital is almost a woman's world.

This is one of the chief revolutions wrought by modern warfare. The men who used to act as orderlies are required for the fighting line. But something more than this. The women who took their places do the work infinitely better.

In Third London General Hospital at Wandsworth you find something like 500 women attending to the needs of 2,000 wounded men. This number includes 150 trained nurses, 137 probationers, 123 scrubbers, 50 orderlies, 33 clerks, 10 waitresses, 6 masseurs and 5 cooks.

The presence of women in a military hospital has a psychological value. Not only does the wounded man react to the tenderness of a woman, but his better nature responds to her finer sensibilities.—London Chronicle.

Plain Speaking.

"Young woman," said the frangible family man to the haughtily saleslady, "you needn't treat me with such lofty disdain."

"Well, sir?"

"I didn't come here for the purpose of making love to you. I want to match this ribbon, and I don't care a hang whether it's the color of your eyes or not."

Wills Ashes to Japan.

"It is my wish that when I die my body shall be burnt to ashes, and the ashes sent to my beloved Japan. Let some member of my family take these ashes and go off into the orchards where the sweet cherry blossoms perfume the air, and scatter these ashes to the four winds, that I may spend all eternity among the hills of the land I love."

This is the message addressed to the officials of the Japanese association, that was found after the death of Kochu Iba, valet to several prominent club men of New York. Iba was born in Japan about thirty years ago and came to this country to become an importer. His family is well known in politics in Japan, and several of his uncles are in the Japanese navy. He was a member of the Japanese association. His body was cremated and the ashes will be sent to Japan.

What She Broke.

Reginald had become a stretcher bearer in the army pay corps, and before going away to take up his duties he asked Angelina to marry him. Angelina loved him, but as she had promised to marry a millionaire the day before, she was too noble to go back on her word, and to Reginald she had perforce to say "No."

"I'm sorry, sorry," she sobbed, "Kiss me once before we part, my love," and she flung herself into his arms.

"My own," she wailed, "have I broken your heart?"

Reginald disentangled himself with difficulty.

"No, Angelina," he said, "only my fountain pen."—London Answers.

Independence in Dying.

"Dying without a doctor's aid" is one of the latest evidences of the spirit of revolt abroad. Luther started a successful revolt against religious authority; the French nation revolted against the political hierarchy; our own age has seen great uprisings against economic tyrants. But now we have the first indication of rebel-

lion against these despots of our bodies. One may remark that dying is not